THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, November 24, 1807. No. 1105.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike,

are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respective shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any now ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

Just Received,

And FOR SALE, *at the STORE of the subscriber, on the Public Square, opposite the Market House.*

Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Madeira Wine,
Port ditto,
Sherry ditto,
Holland Gin,
Country Gin,
Best purified and common Whiskey,
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Bohea Tea,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Shad, Herring and Salmon,
Glass, Queensware, &c.

All of which I will sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Lucy Gray, deceased, are requested to pay off their respective dues on or before the 10th of December next to the subscriber, and all persons having demands against said estate, will also exhibit them to

PETER MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the house late of *John A. Tarascon* of this place, are requested to make payment to the subscriber before the first day of December next, as after that date he will be compelled to put all unsettled accounts into proper hands for recovery.

A. BEELEN, *Agent for J. A. Tarascon.*

Who offers for Sale, on low terms,
54 Barrels first quality LAKE SALT.

Pittsburgh, 9th Nov. 1807.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND

FOR SALE AT THE

Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Fulling, Dying and Finishing of Cloth, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland County, November 2, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

AT *Mr. Spencer's* Inn, Pittsburgh, removes all diseases of the teeth and gums, sets artificial teeth, &c. &c.

October 28, 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of 800 Dollars, is		D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000	Tickets at Five Dollars, is		D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER,
} *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN METAL

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence.

Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

From the Washington Federalist.

THE MESSAGE.

The public mind was never more anxious, and public expectation never ran higher than previous to the delivery of the presidential Message.

The late attack upon our peace and sovereignty, the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, the warlike and alarming movements of our Indian neighbors, and the recent combinations which threatened our internal peace, and seemed directed against the unity of the nation, were all subjects on which the public feelings were peculiary interested, and on which there was a general expectation of much information from the message. Every one calculated on a full and satisfactory delopement of these several subjects, and relied on the expectation that documents would be laid before them to enable them to judge of their situation. But it now appears that those who so calculated have reckoned without their host. It does not appear to comport with the President's views to let his trusty and obedient legislature into all the secrets of the government. They must yet be kept in darkness, that they may be the more manageable. We therefore do not find in the message so much information on the subject of either our foreign or domestic relations as we before had in the newspapers.——Of all the windy talks which, since his accession to the presidency, he has sent to Congress, this appears to be the most striking example of pompour inanity.

Why are we not told something more about the attack on the Chesapeake, than merely she was attacked, and that he had sent to England to enquire the reason. We knew all this before. Why is not some official statement of this transaction published? Where is commodore Barron's dispatch on the occasiou? The public have surely a right to expect its publication. They have now waited more than four months for it, and their patience is nearly exhausted. When Federalists administered the government, they took care that the nation should be informed of all national proceedings; but now every thing is kept snug; and we are left to guess at the situation of our affairs.—This does not loom well.

On the subject of our relations with the Spaniards, the Presideut tells us the same story he has been telling us these four years—that they still refuse two countries, listing differences before the injury they have done us. He, however, continues to coax them, and hopes after a while to coax them into a more complaisant humour. Were they as obstinate as the Dulcinea of Don Quixotte herself, so determined a perseverance in the language of solicitation must at length render them flexible.

We are told that some *fermentation* has recently been observed among the north-western Indians, indicating a state of *restlessness*: but as the symptoms of the disorder appear to have enabled him to discover the existing cause, we expect to see a cure speedily effected, and our tawney brethren once more in a state of *rest*.

In noticing the "enterprises against the public peace," which there was reason to suspect Aaron Burr and his associates, of carrying on, the President travels a good distance out of that way which not only delicacy, but justice would prescribe to him, in order to pay a compliment to one individual whose character, to say the least of it, is not above suspicion, and to make an insidious thrust at another, whose situation, at the head of one branch of our government ought to shield him from public reprehension of the head of another. If there has been a defect in the administration of the law in consequence of which, as the President plainly hints, Aaron Burr has escaped merited punishment, he ought to know that it is not to him belongs the power of either accusing, trying, or punishing the court or any of its members. If the Judges who presided on that occasion, have been guilty of corrupt practices or any dereliction of duty, there is a constitutional mode pointed out for their trial. To that tribunal let the case then be left; but let not an individual of the government, who has no more right to meddle in the matter than the Grand Turk, be contenanced in thus indirectly holding up individuals, who have rendered themselves obnoxious by their talents and their firmness, as fit objects for legislative vengeance.

We now come to that part of the President's message which, on account of the information it contains, cannot fail to be peculiarly grateful to Federalists—we mean that part which relates to the finances of our country. It appears, that besides paying the current expences of the year ending the 30th September, we have been enabled to discharge upwards of four millions of the national debt, and have remaining in the treasury an unexpended balance of eight millions five hundred thousand dollars. When it is recollected, that the government have been enabled to do thus much in one year in consequence of the wise and well arranged system of finance adopted and organized by the Federalists, it must afford to the latter great cause of self-gratification and honest pride.

Those remarks on the message of the President have been hastily thrown together, and are such as suggested themselves on a hasty reading.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 24, 1807.

Arrived in town last evening, General MOREAU. It is well known that he was the most distinguished General in the French army, and that he became the victim to the suspicions of Bonaparte, and was obliged to quit France and take refuge in the United States.

The Legislature of this State are to meet at Lancaster on the first Monday in December next.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A considerable time has elapsed since I called on those in arrears for subscription for this Gazette, to make payment. I did flatter myself that some attention would have been paid to that request, and that I should have been spared the mortification of repeating the call—but in this expectation I have been deceived. I am, therefore, *once more*, compelled earnestly to desire those indebted to make payment without further delay. Let me request them to reflect, that every article used in printing, must be paid for in cash, and that to meet the demands, punctuality on their part is indispensibly necessary—that every subscriber, who wishes to support the paper, is bound by honor as well as justice to make regular payments,—and that he who neglects so to do, is a draw-back on the establishment. When they reflect on these things, I believe they will no longer delay payment, but immediately transmit me the sums due.

I tender my sincere acknowledgments to those subscribers whose punctuality have enabled me to continue business. JOHN SCULL.

In the Senate of the United States, Nov. 5, 1807, *Mr. Tiffin* offered the following resolution,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified and confirmed by three fourths of the legislatures of the said states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States in lieu of the first section of the third article thereof.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and such inferiour courts as the congress may from time to time establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferiour courts shall hold their offices for years, shall be removed by the president, on the address of two thirds of both houses of congress requesting the same, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in in office.

Which was ordered to lie for consideraiion.

Which was ordered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws respecting insurrections and violations of the public peace and authority, as well as the laws respecting the conspiracy or enterprize of private individuals against foreign nations in amity with the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was ordered to lie for consideraiion.

We are desired upon good authority to mention that the concluding paragraph in this Gazette of the 2d instant, relative to a challenge from Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Wickam is erroneus. Mr. Wickham did not, as we are now informed, return the General for answer, that if he would clear up his character he would meet him. On the contrary, it is said that Mr. W acknowledged the General to stand on a foting with any gentleman.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

CURIOUS BIOGRAPHY.

Died, lately at upper Makefield, Pennsylvania, *Thomas Lungley*, aged upwards of seven years. He was born near London in Old England; and coming to Pennsylvania about forty years since, with a handsome little fortune for those times, he commenced shopkeeping in the neighbourhood of his final exit, and conducted his business for some years with propriety and reputation, when, without any apparent cause, he fell into a partial derangement of his understanding, in which he continued to the last, supposing himself to be the King of Pennsylvania, but was content not to trouble society with any exercise of his regal authority, and firmly believing in the invisible agency of evil spirits. He then travelled on foot in the employ of an itenerant cooper, carrying a pair of saddle bags with his clothes and a few tools, knit his own stockings, and made up and repaired most of his wearing apparel in a substantial and wormanlike manner. Some years since he hired at farming business in the summer season, and fulfilled his engagements with punctuality; he sometimes hired his board, and at intervals journied with his staff to visit his numerous acquaintance. He read with laborious attention Judge Blackston's Commentaries on the laws of England, and also Gibson's Treatise on Surveying, and derived therefrom a good degree of valuable improvement in those abstruse sciences.

In the summer of 1803, he visited Charleston, South-Carolina on foot, carrying his knapsack and travelling rations, consisting of biscuit, cheese, tea, sugar, molasses, &c. He went on some secret business, perhaps with the governor of that State, and spent about a year on the tour.

Since the troubles commenced in France, and his own difficulties increasing in finding a suitable and permanent home, he has been much engaged in a mental and sometimes vocal exercise of what he called his devotions, being an odd mixture of unconnected sentences, expressive of no idea nor object, yet he believed that his constancy in the performance of this duty was the only effectual means of preserving Great Britain from foreign invasion: he therefore frequently retired from company, standing in open air uncovered, and appeared "rigid in thought and motionless"—nor lightly "quit his posture" on those occasions either by day or night. Sometimes politely asked leave, he stood up, and taking off his hat, he repeatedly went over his routine of words with some small variations, in a solemn manner, and then would sit down and enter into conversation, taking no notice of what had passed.

This history of the man might be unimportant, but for what remains of his real character. He was of a middle stature and comely appearance, neat and clean in his person, and genteel in his dress and deportment, civil and friendly in his respects towards his acquaintance whom he chose to be of the best rank of people, he was precisely strict and exemplary in his morals, and uniformly avoided using any invidious terms or remarks concerning the conduct or character of any person, sect, or party, but, in this respect was the real philanthropist, the polite gentleman and citizen of the word:—his usual address was "My friend," "My worthy friend," or "The honorable gentleman," and this civil disposition equally extended towards the family of the Stuarts, to Oliver Cromwell, and even to Bonaparte—and though he sometimes carried a brace of pistols or a sword, he never offered to use them. Though not possessed by nature of a remarkable docility, yet, by dint of industrious application he had acquired some general knowledge of history and geography, and was tolerably acquainted with the improvements that have been made in public institutions, in farming and mechanics, and appeared interested in most of the common subjects of conversation, in which he was regular, informing and agreeable, social and respectful, and occasionally lively and facetious; he was mostly correct in his judgment, and never descended to the low or frivolous, but spoke in a good style giving a plain description of his ideas, and seldom discovered in his common conversation or behavior, any symptoms of his strange peculiarities.

He was educated a member of the Episcopalian church, but ever since his coming to this country, has attended Friends' meeting, and oftentimes yearly meetings in Philadelphia, and always behaved in an orderly and solemn manner on those occasions. He had enjoyed a general good state of health, and finally wasted away by a gradual decline, and perhaps had arrived to the *ne plus ultra* of his human existance.

He died possessed of a personal estate amounting to five hundred pounds—it is supposed he has left no will nor any heirs in this country.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, Nov. 3.

THE EMPIRE OF THE LAWS.

We have received several spirited and well written essays, containing such strictures on certain proceedings of last evening as we consider unsafe to publish. To give confidence to the peaceable citizens, we gladly publish the following *salutary* note, from the

CIVIL AUTHORITY.

An invitation "to the young men of Baltimore" to tar and feather Luther Martin, Esq. and others, appeared this morning in a daily paper of this city; and an infamous handbill was circulated giving notice that the Chief Justice of the United States and others would be burnt in effigy. We are authorised to say, (and beg the "young men" will take warning) that efficient measures have been taken to quell riot and preserve the peace of the city.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, Nov. 4.

Mr. Hewes,

Through the channel of your paper permit me to express to the Mayor and to the civil authorities as also the military, particularly captain William Barney and the first battalion Hussars, and captain Samuel Hollingsworth, and the First Baltimore Troop of Horse, my approbation, for their exertions last evening to preserve the persons and property of myself and others from lawless violence. But to those worthy friends of mine, who filled my drawing room, armed with every necessary weapon to repel such violence, if attempted, no language can sufficiently express my gratitude. And while I live, they may command my every service. The endearing proof they have given me of their friendship and zeal is as *to myself*, infinitely more than a compensation for any indignity meant to be shewn to me by the deceived, deluded individuals, who planned and executed the outrage—But to those of my fellow citizens who are really anxious for the prosperity of the city, I would make a request, that they will seriously consider of the consequences of such conduct; and how deeply such conduct wounds its bests interest. What person would wish to transfer his person or his capital to a place where life, liberty and property, are to be held at the will of an infuriated mob! The cities of Philadelphia and New-York, who view with jealousy your rival greatness, will rejoice at your folly; and to the citizens of Annapolis, no act could have been more grateful. How often have they said, that if the seat of government should be removed to Baltimore, the legislature and the courts of justice would be overawed and insulted by the mob of the city.

To the misguided promoters of the late proceedings I would also give one admonition. If they are in reality, what they profess to be, the friends of republican institutions, they are taking the most effectual method to bring such institutions into contempt and detestation.

I have only to add, that as no actual injury was done to persons or property, I rejoice that not a drop of blood has been shed. It would have rendered me unhappy indeed, had a single individual lost his life, while he confined himself to the amusement of attending my effigy to the funeral pile.

LUTHER MARTIN.

[To explain to distant readers the allusion in Mr. Martin's letter to the affair of last evening, it may be necessary to remark, that agreeably to the "invitation" noticed yesterday, a number of persons assembled on the Point, who prepared the effigies of *Chief Justice Marshall*, Col. Burr, Mr. Blannerhasset, and Mr. Martin, which they paraded through the streets, and afterwards hung and burnt. The people of Baltimore took no part in the frolic.]

NEW-YORK, *November* 9.

Island of St. Thomas.—Captain Johnson, of the Amity, who arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, informs, that on the 10th of October, the day of his departure, alarm guns were fired from the Danish batteries, and the captains and seamen of all the Danish vessels ordered into the forts, as an attack from the British was momently expected—The British squadron off St. Thomas, consisted only of one frigate and an armed brig, but there had been occasionally five vessels cruizing near the island. Previous to captain Johnson's sailing a flag of truce had been sent by the governor of St. Thomas to the commander of the British squadron, to enquire whether war had been declared between the two nations, but returned without an answer.

Gen. Sir James Craig and suit, has arrived at Quebec from England, in his majesty's ship Horotia, capt. G. Scott.

Captain Fisk, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, in 36 days from Fayal, informs, that an express had just arrived at Terceira, from Lisbon, in 5 days, with orders from the Portugnese government to shut all the ports of the Western Islands against the English.

We learn from Marseilles that the Algerines lost in a late action, in which they were defeated by the Tunisians, 30,000 men killed, 4,000 made prisoners, 500 Arabian women. 500 wounded, 26 brass pieces of cannon, 6 mortars, 500 tents, 5,000 mules, 10,000 small arms, 1,000 quintals of powder, 2,000 shels, 5,000 axes, 20 pair of gold mounted pistols set with diamonds, 20 sabres in the same order, 15 Constantine mares richly apparelled and valued at 50,000 dollars, with three chests of money in gold and other coin.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 12.

Late and Important.

We anticipate our usual hour of publication in order to present to our readers the very late and interesting foreign intelligence received by this day's eastern mail. The complexion of these advices is of a much darker hue than those hitherto received:—but it is not to be forgotten, in inferring an opinion from these statements, that they come before us unsupported by any official authority; and that it is possible, from the nature of such a negociation, nothing would be suffered prematurely to creep out to the public.

The departure of Mr. Monroe is not a circumstance of such serious import as some would appear to imagine. It is well understood, that his arrangements for returning to this country were made so long ago as the beginning of the present year. If this step indicated any thing like a rupture, why would Mr. Pinckney remain in England? The truth may be that Mr. Monroe is returning home, possessed entirely of the views and disposition of the British government relative to this country; in which case his arrival cannot fail of being a subject of considerable public solicitude.

If the British government have indeed advanced, and still persist in the novel doctrine of searching neutral national vessels for deserters, we know not how further negociations can proceed. It is a doctrine so monstrous in principle, and so odious in practice, that no nation possessing or claiming the least pretentions to independence would tamely submit to it.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

By the ship Sansom, arrived last night from Plymouth in 35 days, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received English papers to the 3d of OCTOBER—the most important of their contents will be found in this paper—the news with respect to our affairs with England is rather gloomy—We give it without a comment.

Captain Doane left London on the 2d of October—he informs that the United States schr. Revenge had arrived at Portsmoth. Mr. Monroe was to embark for America in a few days, his baggage having been packed up for a week. Mr. Pinckney was to act in his absence. It was reported that the British would not give up the right of search, even of ships of war, for their seamen—that there was but little prospect of an accommodation between the two governments—that the British had given orders to detain all American vessels bound to or from enemies' ports—that the blockade of Ems, Elbe and Wesser, was raised about the 20th of September—that Copenhagen had surrendered; the Danish fleet was to be manned by volunteers sent from England, and was soon expected to arrive in British ports—that another expedition was fitting out to carry 20,000 troops, supposed for South America—that flat bottomed boats were building for this service—that the Madeira expedition had not sailed, but rendezvoused off the Hook.

A letter from Mr. Hawker, dated London, Sept. 18, to capt. Stevens, of the Sansom, says, "Mr. Monroe is going to America, Mr. Pinckney will act, and although you may hear that his going looks like hostility, it is not so—however, I learn, that this government has determined to search all neutral ships for British seamen, and it is said a proclamation will be issued in a day or two to this effect."

The London Star, of Sept. 28, says, "We are informed, and we believe our information is correct, that our government is determined to retaliate on France by a proclamation, exactly on the model of the late French decree of Blockade.---Not only the coasts of France and Italy, but of every European state under the influence and controul of Napoleon---as also all foreign dependencies so circumstanced, will be declared in a state of blockade, and all vessels going to or coming from any of them, will be declared legal prizes.

"This will settle at once the clamours of the Americans respecting their right to trade with the French colonies----carrying, or pretending to carry their produce, to an American port, and afterwards to reship the same for Bordeaux and other French ports.

"We understand that the definitive answer given by ministers to Mr. Monroe, (who has not yet taken his departure) was exactly conformable to the principles that are about to be adopted. Mr. Monroe, it seems, was instructed to declare that should the British government refuse to concede the points demanded by America, the non-importation act would be immediately enforced. The reply was "I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that the issue of such an order by the American government, will be considered and held as a declaration of WAR.

"On the points respecting the right of search, Mr. Monroe was informed, that this country will maintain its right, not only respecting goods, but seamen---not even excepting American ships of war.

"It appears, by the occupation of Zealand, the British have anticipated the measures of Bonaparte, with respect to that island. The Kniphausen ship Minerva, has arrived at Sheerness, from Bordeaux, which she left 13 days since. The captain reports that the inhabitants there had no idea of the surrender of Copenhagen to the British; but it was currently reported, that 80,000 French troops had gone to Portugal, and that Bonaparte himself had proceeded to Holstein with 120,000 troops, to endeavor to get possession of Zealand. The captain says there are nearly 200 sail of Danes at Bordeaux.

"The last Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the intention of the Portuguese government to emigrate to the Brazils. It is said an application has been made to our government to assist them in executing this plan.

Accounts from Algiers mention, that a treaty has been concluded with the regency of that country and Great Britain, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cela, and Il Col, has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7500 fanagues wheat annually; and ceded the coral fishery on the coast.

French troops were marching from Upper Italy to the kingdom of Naples, from which it is concluded that an attack on the island of Sicily was not far distant. French troops have taken possession of Cattaro.

The island of Rugen, including all the Swedish island on the German coast of the Baltic, have capitulated to the French.

The Portuguese government, it is said, refused to comply with the demand made by the French, to be paid the sum of 500,000l. and has expressed a determination to embark for the Brazils, if the demand is persisted in.

Lord Collingwood sailed from Malta the latter end of July, with a squadron for the Dardenelles.

The British parliament had been further prorogued on the 10th of November.

Gen. Fox and his staff had arrived in England from Sicily; and the commamd of the army in the Mediterranean devolved on general Moore.

The Dutch government have interdicted all intercourse with England. The regulations are drawn up with that severity which characterise every proceeding of Napoleon in matters relative to British commerce---his design is to exclude England entirely from the Continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her, but to fight him with his own weapons, and destroy at once, every vestige of a system of neutrallity, and this, it is understood, is the determination of the English government.

Copenhagen surrendered on the 7th of Sept. The articles of capitulation surrender the whole of the Danish ships and vessel of war, and possession of dock yards, store houses, &c. to the British, within six weeks from the date of the capitulation, or sooner, the Citadel of Copenhagen, and the island of Zealand, were to be evacuated, and the prisoners taken on both sides, to be unconditionally restored.

Sept. 24.—Before the close of the market yesterday, a rumour was circulated at the Stock Exchange, that Lord Malmesbury is about to proceed to Paris, in consequence of a pacific overture from the French government. However probable it may be, that recent events may tend to produce pacific dispositions, we believe the rumour to be rested on no authority. It had the effect, however, to raise the stocks a little.

It appears that on the recommencement of hostilities between the Russian and Turkish armies (on the termination of an armistice) the success of the Russians by land was as decided as that of their navy—when the news of the peace of Tilsit put an end to further operations!

The opinion that a rupture will take place between this country and America, gains ground in the city. In what temper of mind Mr Monroe took his departure is not publicly known, but it is pretty generally understood that our government maintained a dignified tone on some of the points endeavored to be wrested from this country by threats. On some of these Mr. Monroe is said to have remarked that they had been conceded by the treaty sent some time ago to America. The answer was—"True—and if your government had ratified that trea-

...f his majesty's present ministers would have considered themselves bound by the act of their predecessors; but the treaty having been returned unratified, has now no more weight than any other piece of waste paper."

The question between this country and America may be reduced to a very narrow compass. The Americans contend that they have a right to trade with the French colonies, because France has permitted them during the war.—We answer, that in the very nature of things, a war in which they are not a party, cannot confer privileges on them from which they are barred in time of peace. France does not allow America to trade with her colonies during peace, and allows her to do it during war, because it is of service to France. By the code of colonial law, none can trade with the colonies of any nation but the mother country and it follows that every vessel so trading can have no other protection in that trade than what the mother country can afford them---- may become, while in that trade, the vessels of the mother country.---*Star.*

September 29.

The loss of the inhabitants of Copenhagen, does not exceed 700 in the course of the seige. The houses totally destroyed were 250.

It is reported that the ships and troops employed in taking the Danish fleet and Capital, are to be sent to the river of Plate.

We learn by a neutral vessel from Bayonne, that a van guard of soldiers entered that town, for the purpose of preparing the way for an army of 40,000 men, who were on their march for Lisbon, in order to compel Portugal to agree to Bonaparte's favorite design of excluding British commerce from her ports.

September 30.

By a Gottenburg mail, arrived last night, we have received a Swedish bulletin, announcing the arrival of Louis 18th and the duke d'Angouleme at Carlscrona.

Another mail states, that Mr. Jackson, our minister, is gone to Coldens, upon a mission to the Crown Prince.

The French troops have again occupied Koningsbergh, and levied a heavy contribution.

Government have ordered a large number of flat bottom boats to be got ready for service with all possible expedition. The boat builders of the different ports have been required to state the numbers they can furnish in a month.

COPENHAGEN, *Sept.* 11.

"The bombardment commenced on Wednesday the 2d Sept. at sunrise, from four mortar batteries, consisting altogether of 30 large mortars; at the same time a battery of fire rockets was opened on the right and that part of the town against which they were directed, was immediately on fire in several places.

"The bombardment continued for three nights, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M. and continuing without interruption for 16 hours, that is till noon the next day, when it regularly ceased till 8 in the evening.

"On the third night the town appeared to be in one universal blaze on the right, and about midnight the great steeple was observed to be on fire, which is said by the Danes to have been done by one of the rockets. At four in the morning it fell with a most tremendous crash: at noon the firing ceased, but the flames spread in all directions throughout that day (the 4th) and the following day (the 5th) nor till the afternoon of the 10th that they were at all abated.

"Six hundred houses are burnt to the ground with the University and Cathedral, and only 300 houses have escaped without some damage. Two thousand persons are said to have perished in the bombardment. Another night must have destroyed the whole town; nor is there on record an instance of so much damage being done in so short a time.

"On the 5th, a short time before the bombardment was about to recommence, a flag of truce came out; of course the firing was suspended, nor was it afterwards renewed, altho' it was not generally known till the morning of the 7th, that a capitulation was concluded, which may be attributed to the additional implements of combustion used on this occasion.

"On the 7th in the evening, the flank companies took possession of the citadel, and a detachment from the fleet landed in the arsenal.

"The loss of the British on shore does not exceed 150 killed and wounded, and no more than 50 afloat."

GOTTENBURG, *Sept.* 18.

We have nothing new from Copenhagen today; it is said that the English sailors are busily employed in equipping the Danish fleet, in order to its being brought to England, and that three or four ships are already prepared for their departure, with the English flag flying upon them. None of the English soldiers are permitted to enter Copenhagen, on account of the distressed state of the Inhabitants. Lord Cathcart's orders on this head are so strict that even general officers have been refused permission. Several merchant houses there have already stopped payment.

Sept. 4. A Swedish traveller arrived from Copenhagen this morning, reports, that upwards of 6000 of the inhabitants were killed in the late siege, that the people are much dissatisfied both with the Crown Prince, and the Governor of Copenhagen, Peyman, the latter of whom, he says, dares not venture out without a strong guard; he also says, that he was creditably informed at Copenhagen, that Bonaparte has made large pecuniary offers to the Danish government to give up their navy.---- This traveller reports that 14 millions of rix dollars was the offer. We have also reports to-day, that the French army in Poland is again preparing for warlike operations against Russia; indeed it is said to be in full march.

LONDON. *Sept.* 25. A most important state paper has this day been published. It is a declaration of his Britannic Majesty, stating the motives which have dictated his last measures in the Baltic. His majesty "received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein; for the purpose of excluding Great-Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of induceing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great-Britain and of Ireland."

The declaration then asserts that "Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal."

The declaration, which is of considerable length, states in conclusion,

"That notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the *D*anish government, it still remains for *D*enmark to determine, whether war shall continue between the two nations. His majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to *D*enmark and to the world, that, having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous from any other motive, or from any object of advantage or aggrandizement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which produced them."

From the Balance.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

"WERE it the law," said my uncle, "that every slanderer should lose his tongue, we should soon become a dumb people."——"I hope you don't think we should all lose our talking member," observed my aunt Prudy—"By no means replied my uncle; "but the fear of losing it would restrain us from talking." "And so, then, you think," retorted my aunt, "that a-body can speak nothing but slander."——My uncle nodded assent.

"Three fourths of the daily chit-chat of the whole town is slander, d— me if it isn't." vociferated the corporal.

"There are people," continued the corporal, "who can't even breathe, without slandering a neighbour."——"You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy—"very few are slandered who do not deserve it."—"That may be," retorted the corporal; "but I have heard very slighty things said of *you*.——The face of my aunt kindled with anger. "*Me!*" exclaimed she, "*Me!*" slight things of *me!* What can any body say of *me?*"——"They say," answered the corporal gravely, and drawling his words to keep her in suspence—"that—that *you are no better than you should be.*"——Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt.—"Who are the wretches?"————"I hope they slander no one that does not deserve it," remarked the corporal, jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived. She was sensibly injured. True she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful. But was rigidly moral and virtuous. The purest ice was not more chaste. The pope himself could not boast more piety. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbours slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of human nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

The corporal told me the other day, that he could compare slander to nothing but one of *Fulton's Torpedoes.* It is of the most destructive nature; and yet acts so secretly and underhandedly, that its object is taken unawares and blown into atoms in an instant. It gropes in the dark, and works by undiscovered springs: still its operation is so hellish and powerful, that no strength, no discretion can guard against its effects. It is most gratified when its exploits bear upon great objects.——The corporal would have proceeded, but the simile was too palpable to require further illustration.

YOUNG YORICK.

THE CABIN BOY.

SUNG BY MR. DIBDIN.

FROM dad and mam's society,
Whose worth I dare maintain,
I've brav'd the wind's variety
Upon the dangerous main;
Quite young, I'm drove about the ship,
Though I my time employ
In trolling a glee, or quaffing my flip,
And I swear, and tear, and smoke, and joke,
And hand, reef, and steer, like an old heart of oak,
Although but a cabin boy.

I've a pretty lass as young as I,
For whose sweet sake I roam,
Resolv'd right manfully to try
To bear her riches home;
While up I mount the top or yard,
And cannons loud annoy,
The whizzing shot I ne'er regard
But swear, and tear, and smoke, and joke
And stand to my gun, like an old heart of oak,
Although but a cabin boy.

Should the news reach home (to shock her)
That, alack! I'm lost at sea,
Why sure in Davy's locker
There's room enough for me:
But if successful little Ben
Steers homeward to his joy,
With a cargo of shiners, messmate then,
I'll drink, and sing, and smoke, and joke,
And stick to my Sal, like an old heart of oak,
Although but a cabin boy.

From a London Paper.

The Soldier's Harp.

Charles the XIIth, in his descent on Copenhagen, near a century since, landed at the same spot where the British lately debarked their troops. Charles himself, eager to reach the shore, leaped into the sea, sword in hand, where the water rose above his middle. His example was followed by all his officers and soldiers, who quickly put to flight the troops that attempted to oppose the debarkation.—Charles, who had never before been in a general discharge of musquets loaded with ball, asked a British officer who stood near him, what occasioned that whistling which he heard? Being informed that it was the sound of the bullets, the king exclaimed—"That shall henceforth be my music."

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 800 dollars—No. 1914.
Prize of 250 dollars—No. 453.
Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 593, 1649, 1948.
Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 1031, 1569.
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 1863, 1979, 2043, 2151, 2527, 2469.
Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 5, 65, 68, 81, 91, 118, 126, 179, 184, 229, 248, 251, 256, 342, 397, 444, 459, 525, 617, 708, 753, 805, 810, 828, 829, 887, 907, 915, 982, 1033, 1049, 1054, 1057, 1087, 1168, 1243, 1305, 1306, 1324, 1351, 1370, 1525, 1844, 1879, 1940, 2143, 2187, 2189 2211, 2333, 2373, 2401, 2424, 2449, 2490, 2504, 2506, 2525, 2591, 2593, 2653, 2656, 2691, 2711, 2755, 2788, 2862, 2968, 2970, 2990.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of 100 dollars—Nos. 1230, 1433.
Prize of 50 dollars—No. 1098.
Prize of 20 dollars—No. 806.
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 245, 480, 609, 648, 822, 1115, 1558, 1602, 2733, 2954.
Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 67, 90, 145, 219, 243, 262, 270, 291, 295, 319, 330, 394, 427, 531, 582, 608, 624, 630, 662, 754, 816, 821, 918, 963, 991, 1050, 1056, 1067, 1068, 1099, 1107, 1132, 1135, 1252, 1292, 1337, 1348, 1409, 1497, 1547, 1638, 1758, 1798, 1811, 1861, 1888, 2103, 2130, 2144, 2207, 2243, 2312, 2320, 2344, 2441, 2554, 2586, 2645, 2683, 2726, 2757, 2774, 2811, 2830, 2906.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 500 dollars—No. 100.
Prize of 100 dollars—No. 2664.
Prize of 50 dollars—No. 2741.
Prize of 20 dollars---No. 2176.
Prizes of 10 dollars---Nos. 327, 335, 766, 1186, 1213, 1216, 1669, 1713, 1882, 2459, 2815.
Prizes of 6 dollars---Nos. 1, 4, 14, 59, 64, 134, 200, 288, 372, 379, 432, 442, 446, 500, 512, 539, 540, 654, 665, 666, 672, 713, 722, 755, 779, 845, 900, 972, 988, 1053, 1096, 1137, 1141, 1162, 1206, 1272, 1277, 1278, 1304, 1334, 1384, 1414, 1415, 1468, 1475, 1584, 1587, 1607, 1655, 1688, 1702, 1724, 1831, 1885, 1910, 1923, 1959, 1987, 1989, 2038, 2081, 2088, 2089, 2097, 2161, 2163, 2294, 2427, 2450, 2455, 2502, 2558, 2660, 2666, 2740, 2745, 2779, 2800, 2807, 2868, 2889, 2902, 2920, 2948, 2952.

Depreciation Lands for Sale
BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subsriber, living on Grant's Hill, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, in October last, FOUR COWS—One dark red muhle, with a piece off the near ear; a red and white one, bored twice in each horn; a brindled muhle with a white back and belly, a slit in both ears, and a white one with small black spots, and a hole bored in each horn. The owner is desired to come, prove propetty, pay charges, and take them away.

MARGARET DUNCAN.

Nov. 23, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Black *HORSE*, about 5 years old, near sixteen hands high, branded I. H. three of his feet have a white stripe round the pastern joint—a natural trotter. Whoever secures said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1807.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.

FOR SALE,

Three STILLS, of a superior quality,

Containing 76, 77, and 115 gallons.—Persons wanting Stills of the above size, will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, next door to Andrew Willock's, Ferry-street.

JOHN TOWN.

Pittsburgh, 23d Nov. 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

Also, he offers for sale,

A well built Philadelphia Carriage with glass windows and Venetian blinds, together with the harness complete, also a pair of well broke young Horses.

November 17, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 16.

The ship Eliza, capt. Crocker, left Liverpool on the 29th of Sept. which is only two or three days antecedent to the alarming accounts by the ship Sansom. Capt. Crocker informs that Mr. Monroe had taken his passage in the ship Pochahontas, at Liverpool, and would shortly sail for Baltimore; but that his departure did not occasion a belief that our affairs with that country were in a worse state than they had been; for, the general opinion among the merchants of Liverpool was, that all differences would be amicably settled. In confirmation of this, the letters to the owner of the Eliza, express a a similar belief, and his goods were shipped agreeably to his order, as usual.

"The alarm, then, occasioned by the London STAR, (to use the language of an old and respectable physician of this city) so far from being a fixed one, proves to be nothing more than one of those nocturnal illuminations which arise in the bosom of night, which only shines while its motion continues, and the moments of its rest and obscurity, are one and the same.

List of the Danish ships and vessels, delivered up to the British by the capitulation of Copenhagen:

One of 96 guns; one 84; thirteen 74's; three 64's; six 46's; one 36; two 28's; one 24; three 20's; four 18's; two 14's; and 25 gunboats.

Nothing important is doing in Congress.---- The bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1807, was passed in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last; yeas 124, nays 2. The following is the appropriations made by this bill:

	Dols.
For pay and subsistance of officers and seamen.	74,750 29
Provisions,	31,468 13
Repairs of vessels,	142,884 15
Pay and subsistance of the Marine Corps	18,500
Cloathing for the same,	10,109 42
Medicines and hospital stores,	1,263 40
Ordinance and military stores,	310,554 60
Timber for the Navy,	87,50

Mr. Randolph made the following remarks on these appropriations: "He felt the same reluctance in giving his vote, that he should feel in paying a gambling debt to a swindler. He considered the navy of the United States disgraced, and he felt the same kind of reluctance in appropriating money for its support, which a master felt at paying the expenses of an unprofitable and disgraced servant."

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westmister Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitton the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed
Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

THE LATE FIRM OF

HOLMES & HERRIOTT,

of Meadville, closed on the first inst. by mutual consent, Any person they may owe in this country will present their accounts to ROBERT SPENCER, Pittsburgh, for payment.

F. B. HOLMES,
JAMES HERRIOTT.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

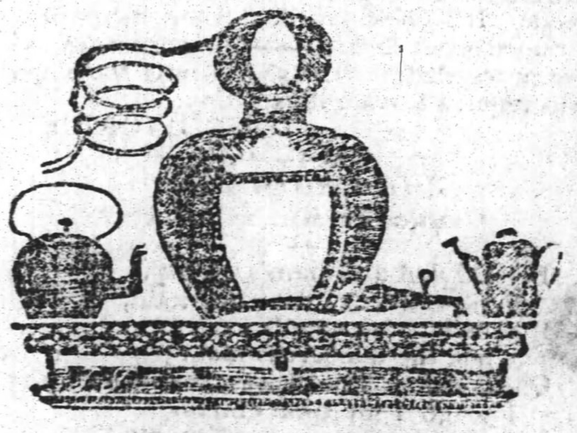
A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER* & *TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, in Pittsburgh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.
John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.